

## ■ SOCIOLOGY

## Men's attitudes towards women haven't changed, survey shows

## DIE WELT

**M**en have not changed in their attitudes towards women for hundreds of years, according to a survey carried out by the Glessen Institute for Scientific and Social Research under sociologist Professor Helge Pross and published in the magazine *Brighte*.

A total of 439 men aged twenty to fifty were interviewed, filled in questionnaires and took part in discussion groups.

Fifty three per cent of them were officials and professional men, the rest belonged to the working classes. A couple were self-employed, but there were no farmers.

They were divided equally between Roman Catholics and Protestants (each 44 per cent), with the remainder belonging to no particular church.

Seventy five per cent of the men were married, the remainder single.

As far as they are concerned the age-old order of things still goes. Men are the bread-winners of the family and the woman's place is in the home bringing up children, Professor Helge Pross said during a recent lecture in the Hamburg Congress Centre.

Family and job take first and second place in men's lives. Politics and hobb-

ies are well in the rear. Every second man would choose another occupation if he could start his life again. But none of the interviewees said he would contemplate swapping places with his wife — even supposing she were to earn more than he could.

Men still regard it as a slur on their virility to be financially dependent on their wives.

According to the outcome of the survey typical men's jobs are pilot, train driver, police inspector and lorry driver. Typical women's jobs, the interviewees thought, are cleaner and secretary.

Surprisingly the men were prepared to allow that both sexes are equally suited to the occupation of vicar, party leader or mayor. But they had strong reservations about letting their wives take up such a job.

Men want their own wives to be content in the home being a housewife. The greatest qualities a wife can have, they say, are thrift, patience and motherliness.

According to this survey men in the Federal Republic see no reason why women should not be given the same rights as men — as long as these women do not happen to be their own wives.

On the whole they think women should have equal opportunities with men to rise in the world of business. With some reservations they are even acceptable as bosses.

Theoretically men are in favour of

women holding their own in industry. But on a personal level they will not hear of it. It still seems to be a matter of prestige for many men that their wives "do not have to go out to work". They are even prepared to go without unneeded extras rather than forego their position as indispensable bread-winner-in-chief. The interviewees said they think men have better nerves, quicker reactions and more "guts" than women — qualities that are highly valuable in a day-to-day working life. Illogically, however, they are nevertheless prepared to accept a woman as Chancellor.

Perhaps the 439 men who were interviewed are after all aware that their position is not all it once was and it is for this reason that they tolerate intelligent women — with the exception of their own wives — in all occupations. Despite this, however, they see no call for increasing equality for women in industry.

"... and stop calling me Mummy!"

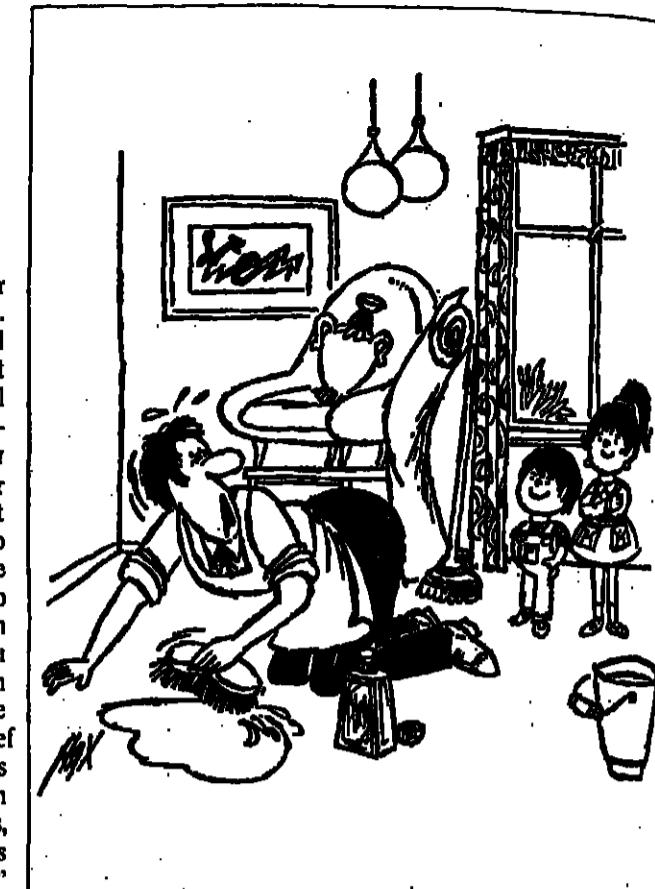
(Cartoon: Pax/Frankfurter Rundschau)

"Bringing up children properly is more important than any job" say two-thirds of the interviewees.

Between the lines of the study it is evident that men subconsciously want a motherly wife. And asked if they are good lovers fifty per cent confessed shamefacedly "no; I don't know."

Gisela Kramfuss

(Die Welt, 24 February 1977)



# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Sixteenth Year - No. 780 - By air

## Genscher offers hope for Middle East negotiations

### Frankfurter Rundschau

**I**srael really is in an unavoidable position at present. The United States has announced that by the terms of any Middle East settlement Israel will be required to accept substantial revisions to its current frontiers. What is more, President Carter has acknowledged the right of Palestinians, too, to a homeland.

What is more however, Herr Genscher demonstrated in Jerusalem that Europe may well be able to lend a useful hand in bringing about negotiations.

This forms part of the flanking measures to back up Israeli and US efforts to which Herr Genscher has repeatedly referred. In the course of his visit to Jerusalem he succeeded in dispelling some of the mistrust felt in Israel about all EEC pronouncements on the Middle East.

At the PLO congress in Cairo the Palestinians made it clear that they have no intention of abandoning the basic tenets of the PLO charter.

All things considered, Israeli government officials in Jerusalem must surely have been feeling most upset. But Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher brought more encouraging news in

two respects. First, he was able to brief the Israeli government on his talks in Cairo, Damascus and Amman, the outcome of which could well encourage Jerusalem to embark on negotiations.

In this context Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit and the information he was able to provide were of special importance to the Israelis. Herr Genscher is certainly keen to counteract Israeli mis-trust of the European Community.

The indications are that Egypt, Syria and Jordan are not currently disposed to

precede by the most thoroughgoing preparations in a variety of respects. Otherwise the conference might well break down prematurely, thereby blocking the path to a Middle East settlement and all that could entail.

Jerusalem fully realises that a fresh round of talks in Geneva will need to be preceded by the most thoroughgoing preparations in a variety of respects. Otherwise the conference might well break down prematurely, thereby blocking the path to a Middle East settlement and all that could entail.

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The Nine's latest statement on the Middle East, prematurely leaked, is to undergo further revision before final publication.

In the wake of Herr Genscher's visit



West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher being welcomed by Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon at Ben Gurion Airport, Tel Aviv on 16 March (Photo: dpa)

## Opposition to Germany's Leopard tank

**T**he standardisation of Nato weaponry has occupied the Atlantic Alliance since its inception, though little progress has been achieved in this sector. Most projects to that effect founded on national interests.

West Germany, having developed weapons of its own which met with great interest throughout the world, believed that it held a trump card.

But the Federal Republic was evidently mistaken in its belief. Although Washington agreed last autumn to take over certain component parts of the West German assault tank *Leopard II* for its own model XM 1 — in return "Leo" was to be equipped with an American engine — America committed itself without consulting with the powerful armaments industry.

Defence Minister Georg Leber's belief (as well as that of the CDU armaments expert Wörner) following his return from the United States that the Americans would abide by their commitment was, of course, based on statements by the American government. But Herr Leber seems to have overlooked the powers in the background. In any event, he still insists on the deal.

But his attempt to make the purchase of the American early warning system AWACS contingent on this deal has caused a great deal of disenchantment.

The value of AWACS is hotly disputed. And since the Federal Republic is expected to bear the lion's share of the expense for AWACS, Georg Leber believes that he has an effective lever with which to exert pressure.

But the Defence Minister would be well-advised to steer clear of such barter deals. If the tank deal fails to materialise, America will have to bear the blame because it was Washington which insisted on standardisation. Now it has a chance to set a good example.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 March 1977)

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New Stuttgart newspaper plant is an electronic 'word factory'

lend the PLO much more than occasional verbal backing — which is precious little, considering what aid the Palestinians used to receive.

In principle these three seem to have been joined by Saudi Arabia, which in the past may never have granted the PLO asylum, say, but has been generous in its financial support.

The pressure these Arab countries have evidently brought to bear on the PLO has been apparent at the Cairo congress. There may have been no acceptance of fundamental changes in the PLO charter, but it does look as though Yasser Arafat may be granted greater negotiation leeway.

Herr Brandt pointed out, however, that his forming the commission would be contingent on progress at the North-South Dialogue in Paris where a ministerial conference is scheduled for May.

According to Herr Brandt, the commission will be no substitute for official negotiations, but will concentrate on providing constructive proposals for the eighties.

Willy Brandt would evidently like to model his commission on that chaired a few years ago by the former Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson which, a few years ago, presented a comprehensive report on the so-called second development decade.

Willy Brandt has not yet said whom he will appoint as members of the commission, but he intimated that he was thinking of people like Edward Heath or Henry Kissinger. He said that there were some three dozen suitable people he could think of to fill the twelve seats — six of them representing the industrialised and six the developing nations. The commission is to have a Secretary-General and a staff of experts.

Heinz Mutzmann, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, said that the commission would be a "good idea" and that it would be a "good opportunity" to bring the two sides closer together.

Heinz Mutzmann:

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 March 1977)

## Brandt to chair development aid group

**S**PD Chairman Willy Brandt has decided to accept the chairmanship of an international commission for Third World development problems offered to him by World Bank President Robert McNamara.

The commission will consist of leading politicians and, as Herr Brandt put it, "some of the foremost experts." Its task will be to work out proposals for speedy social and economic progress in the developing nations during the next decade.

Speaking about his own task within the commission, Herr Brandt said, that he was confident that he would be able to present that which has to be said by the end of this year, or in the course of next year to both the developing nations and the industrialised nations with the same lack of bias.

If the transfer of affluence from the industrialised to the developing nations is to be accelerated, both sides will have to know what they want and what they can expect from each other.

Heinz Mutzmann:

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 March 1977)

**H**as our Bundestag (Parliament) deteriorated? To answer this question, we must first ask ourselves who becomes a member of the Bundestag.

Only our first Bundestag, at a time when the Federal Republic was still in its infancy, had independent members; and they failed to be re-elected to the next Bundestag. The parties thus have a monopoly on parliamentary seats. And the nomination of candidates within the parties is in fact a preliminary election to the Bundestag.

Although the voter decides on election day how many mandates a particular party is to be awarded, it is the party which decides who the holder of the mandate will be.

The question is whether suitability of the candidate is a criterion in nominating him. If this were in fact so, the parliamentary floor leaders of the various parties would not have to bite their nails before every election wondering if colleagues whom they consider indispensable for the job will be re-elected.

But the floor leaders have no say whatever in this matter. Their backing for a candidate frequently does more harm than good.

The nomination of candidates is entirely in the hands of the electoral district delegates.

And for them suitability for a Bundestag job is less important than popularity in the electoral district. After all, MPs who are fully devoted to their parliamentary job and work hard at it have no time to attend functions in their districts and generally make themselves popular.

On the other hand, those who devote more time to making themselves popular among the voters, neglecting their parliamentary work, are unlikely to be missed by their parties' floor leaders — but by the same token they can be pretty certain of being re-elected.

State party leaders shudder every time they are confronted with the task of nominating candidates. They must, for instance, take into account whether the man of their choice has an "in" with

## BONN

# Our Parliamentary set-up has become too cumbersome

local clubs and associations in his district.

Moreover, state party chairmen must make sure that their candidates appeal to all sectors of the population. They want to have a man who will suit business, a man with whom the trade unions will be satisfied, one for the farmers, one who will appeal to the middle class and, of course, there should be a woman and preferably also somebody who will enjoy the trust of the youth.

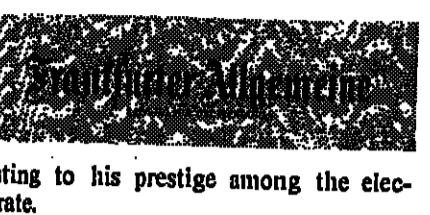
With all these criteria having to be taken into account, it is obvious that there is little room left to consider the candidate's qualification for his job as MP.

It is the parties' privilege to name the man who will stand for parliament, but it is also their duty to weigh up carefully whom they will nominate.

Our Bundestag is a parliament of committees. The chairmen of these committees enjoy a lofty position in the parliamentary hierarchy and, furthermore, the committee to which an MP belongs can easily be a decisive factor for his further political career.

Thus, for instance, an MP who has a seat and a vote on the Budget Committee makes weightier decisions than his opposite number on the Petition Committee — regardless of how devoted the latter might be to his job.

Parliamentary floor leaders have a hard time coping with the demand for committee posts. This is particularly so where the Foreign Affairs Committee is concerned — not only because this entails frequent and distant travels but also because it lends the committee member an aura of being familiar with all the ins and outs of world politics, thus contri-



buting to his prestige among the electorate.

This is a delusion at which those truly familiar with foreign affairs can only smile benignly.

With everybody wanting to be on a committee it is not surprising that so many seats in parliament remain empty during debates.

The MPs have a plausible excuse, saying that they have to rush from one committee meeting to another. The question is: does our Bundestag have too many committees? Must we have 19 of them?

With a proposed Bill having had its first reading, it happens time and again that the President of the Bundestag has to inform Parliament that the Bill must now not only go to the committee under whose jurisdiction it falls, but also to four or even more other committees for deliberation.

While the excessive number of Ministers hampers the Government's administrative work, too many committees prevent the parliamentary machinery from operating smoothly. In fact, with fewer committees the snail might cease to be the symbol of parliamentary procedure.

Gathered in their parliamentary party office of the Bundestag, MPs listen with awe to what committee experts have to say on a particular issue. And contradicting these experts might easily earn an MP the reputation of being a layman contradicting an expert.

In fact, speeches should not be read at all because Bundestag procedure demands that they be abridged.

The manuscript on the speaker's desk should disappear forever and should be made to understand that speeches do not gain in weight through length.

This principle has been implemented in the Bundestag's "question time", when no MP can hold the floor for very long.

Verbal diarrhoea and using much sound and fury signifying nothing only promotes lethargy in parliament.

Any legislation requiring Bundesrat approval must fail if either Lower Saxony or the Saar refuse to vote for it.

Even the latest votes in the Bundesrat prove no clear-cut means of prediction. These involved preliminary solutions to problems which were inadequately prepared and discussed. As a result the Saar government reserved the right to put forward its "final opinion".

The trend of future draft bills requiring Bundesrat approval is gradually becoming discernible: They will have to make more concessions to the CDU, and in some instances the Free Democrats (at least some of them) will make use of the Bundesrat as a lever in implementing legislation which they could otherwise not implement through their coalition partner.

The attempt to reduce national health expenditures could easily become an example of this. The Bundesrat decision on behalf of this country's doctors has found its adherents among FDP ranks.

Simultaneously with the Bundesrat process of arriving at a decision becoming more complicated, the Bundesrat as a whole seems to be gaining in importance. Some of the most important legislative projects (tax reforms and rehabilitation of the national health system) can-

not be implemented without the Upper House. This fact cannot even be changed by splitting draft bills into two parts — one needing Bundesrat approval and one that can be passed without the Upper House.

The fact that our first Bundesrat is generally considered to have been the best is not due to the fact that it had fewer members, but because in the early stages of the Federal Republic the nomination of candidates was not yet a matter of party routine.

The parliamentary machinery in Bonn, with its party work groups, its committees and its staff in general, is impressive. But such a machinery could well jettison some of the ballast instead of — as has been demanded by some MPs — enlarging it still further.

The parliamentary reform of which there has been talk lately must help to loosen the cumbersome procedures and transform parliamentary debates into dialogues, and, indeed, verbal duels. *Alfred Rapp*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 March 1977)

Continued on page 6

(Die Zeit, 18 March 1977)

(Das Welt, 18 March 1977)

(Die Zeit, 18 March 1977)

(Das Welt, 18 March 1977)

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## ■ INDUSTRY

## Giant Siemens concern retains vestiges of a family business

The board of directors and the Supervisory Council of the mammoth electrical concern *Siemens AG* are bound to face criticism at this month's annual general meeting in Munich.

This is only partly due to the fact that opponents of nuclear energy are likely to turn the meeting into a demonstration for their cause. The main issue will revolve around the question concerning the risk Siemens took upon itself by committing itself in the nuclear power sector to a very considerable extent. Many a stockholder is likely to ask whether it was wise to extend such a commitment still further by acquiring the remaining 50 per cent equity in *Kraftwerk Union* from the competitor AEG.

The Supervisory Council gave its blessings to this deal after a considerable amount of soul-searching. This is borne out by the unusually long duration of the "routine" session of 10 November 1976.

But even so, chairman of the board Bernhard Plettner never had any reason to be anxious about the Supervisory Council's attitude towards this project.

After all, the chairman of the Supervisory Council, Peter von Siemens, was a fan of the progress of negotiations from the very beginning and had ample opportunity to present his views and to influence the course of the talks with AEG — and that not only at official board meetings.

Since the chairman of the board have adjoining offices at the company's Munich headquarters, there was ample communication between the two — quite apart from the fact that they used to work together earlier and are also linked by ties of friendship.

Notwithstanding such close personal ties, neither of the two men would ever think of encroaching on the other's territory. Says Plettner: "Board meetings are headed by me."

Bernhard Plettner presides over a board consisting of 23 people. Considering that a major publishing house like the *Springer Verlag AG* is headed by one man, the Siemens management can only be termed well-staffed. But then one must also apply other yardsticks to a corporation with 15 branches in the Federal Republic and representation in 128 countries (there are 67 Siemens factories outside the Federal Republic).

Board member and chief administrator Max Günther freely admits that there are frictions among Siemens executives, attributable to the organisational form of the firm.

The main source of these frictions lies in the fact that Siemens wants to pursue both a uniform product policy and a uniform regional policy.

As a result, says Herr Günther, the same issue is frequently approached from different vantage points. "But," Max Günther goes on to say, "this also has its advantages, since no problem is tackled from one angle only and solutions must be sought which will do justice to both aspects."

As a result, the board of Siemens has members who are responsible for such central areas as personnel or finances, while others deal with communications technology and technical matters. There are no deputy chairmen, which prevents

the outward impression of a "multi-class board".

Despite its size and its constant attempts at achieving an optimal organisational set-up (Siemens has frequently been accused of being an unwieldy bureaucracy) the huge organisation has nevertheless retained many traits of a family business.

And yet the capital share of the founding family, which originally owned 100 per cent, has dwindled to 11 per cent in the course of the concern's 100 year history. But the Siemens family still carries a weight disproportionate to its stake in the concern.

This is largely due to the fact that the family has always managed to find a suitable member to head the corporation. The "bosses" usually remain on the Supervisory Council until a very ripe old age.

But, since for Siemens the position of chairman of the Supervisory Council is anything but a mere honorary office, they are invariably prepared to vacate their posts as chairmen of the board as soon as they approach 70.

Those who are familiar with large family businesses know how difficult it is to find at least one right man in each generation who is capable of taking the helm. Siemens has over several generations been successful on that score.

Peter von Siemens, although no technician (he studied economics and

mathematics), has been a member of the Supervisory Council since 1953 and is now chairman of the board.

Since the chairman of the board have adjoining offices at the company's Munich headquarters, there was ample communication between the two — quite apart from the fact that they used to work together earlier and are also linked by ties of friendship.

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In a concern like Siemens, supervision in the strictest sense can only be exercised by a full-time chairman of the Supervisory Council.

There are no committees on the Siemens Council; only a presidium consisting

(apart from Peter von Siemens) of his two deputies, namely Franz Heinrich Ulrich, Supervisory Council chairman of Deutsche Bank, and Ferdinand Turek, chairman of the overall Works Council of Siemens.

This triumvirate makes virtually all important personnel decisions which are presented for approval by the chairman of the board.

The plenary meeting of the Supervisory Council only gives its blessing to decisions previously made by the triumvirate. These personnel decisions descend the hierachic ladder all the way down to department heads. Moreover, the Supervisory Council is at any time authorised to check all books, assets and correspondence of the company.

The remuneration of Supervisory Council members if anything but princely. Every member receives, apart from expenses, a remuneration of DM6,000 at the end of a business year plus a variable remuneration of DM2,000 for every per cent of dividends on paid-up capital exceeding four per cent. The chairman of the Supervisory Council receives twice this amount and the deputy chairman one and a half times that sum.

Since 16 per cent dividends is considered the upper limit of Siemens, members of the Supervisory Council usually receive DM30,000, with the chairman receiving DM60,000. This being so, it is obvious that many high-ranking employees of Siemens earn more.

Being a member of the Supervisory Council which, on the side of capital, is elected by the AGM is therefore hardly a matter of money, but rather of honour and tradition.

But the correct composition of this body is for Siemens also a question of business relations. In dealing with the Supervisory Council, Plettner considers official Council meetings of secondary importance.

He puts much more stock by personal contacts which are very close because captains of industry in this country meet very frequently due to their membership in numerous supervisory councils.

Plettner himself, incidentally, is not exactly blessed with a great many such posts, being a supervisory council member only at Mannesmann, the Hamburg Electricity Works and the Kammerich-Reisholz GmbH.

The main burden of Supervisory Council posts outside the Siemens concern is borne by Peter von Siemens who is a council member of the Allianz insurance company, Bayer, Deutsche Bank, Hapag-Lloyd, Mannesmann and J. M. Voith. But there are also Siemens representatives on the supervisory councils of August Thyssen-Hütte, Bosch, Daimler-Benz, Linde, Fried. Krupp Hüttewerke and Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke.

Anyone taking a closer look at the council members of Siemens elected by the AGM will soon find out that there is much reciprocity in the set-up — a reciprocity which in many instances rests on a historic development.

This applies above all to the two representatives of Deutsche Bank on the Supervisory Council of Siemens.

Werner von Siemens, the founder of the company, would have liked to have employed his cousin Georg Siemens. But, instead, Georg became a director of Deutsche Bank, which had only just been founded, in 1870. This led to close ties between Siemens and Deutsche Bank, which have lasted to this day.

Almost equally old are Siemens' ties with Mannesmann. Werner von Siemens recognised at an early stage how important the method of making seamless pipes, which was invented by Reinhard



Peter von Siemens

Mannesmann and his brother Friedrich would be.

When it turned out that neither the Siemens family nor the Mannesmann were able to raise the necessary funds for the production of the revolutionary pipes, the Siemens family managed to interest cousin Georg and thus Deutsche Bank in the project.

But even so, it took many years before Mannesmann managed to get out of the red. And the fact that he did so in end was entirely due to the Siemens family and Deutsche Bank.

The ties with Thyssen-Hütte are also traditional and date back to the early years of the forerunner of Thyssen-Hütte, namely Vereinigte Stahlwerke.

This company, which came into being in 1926 as the result of a merger, was amplified by the Siemens-Rhein-Elektronik Union, and consequently Siemens became a member of the supervisory council of that company.

But since the August Thyssen-Hütte must be considered the successor of Vereinigte Stahlwerke, its chief executive, Dieter Spethmann, quite naturally became a member of the Siemens Supervisory Council.

The fact that of the 14 elected members of the Siemens Supervisory Council three represent banks must — as opposed to AEG — not be interpreted as dependence of Siemens on banks.

The resulting North-South Dialogue, which is becoming increasingly more vehement and has found a world-wide response, is concentrating more and more on a redistribution of incomes strategy, hoping to achieve a more equitable distribution of wealth throughout the world.

At the major international conferences discussion revolves around the New International Economic Order as demanded by the developing nations with the attendant Integrated Raw Materials Programme (including International agreements, indexing of raw materials prices, world-wide buffer stocks as well as offset payments in case of price and yield fluctuations).

Those familiar with the exigencies of economic cooperation cannot but find such demands over-ambitious and unrealistic.

But this does not change the fact that the stubborn persistence in bringing about such an economic arrangement will lead to consequences for those industrialised nations which are dependent on raw materials imports.

Rupert Siemon was elected to the Council as a representative of the stockholders. He is a member of the German Protective Association of Seafarers' Owners. After all, Siemens is nothing but narrow-minded where shipping interests are concerned.

Of course, the system of ties and contacts in the selection of Council members can only be maintained if the

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## ■ NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

## Market economy still the best concept in raw materials talks

ducing the international incomes gap. But notwithstanding all understanding for the Third World's desire to have more industrial production plants, it would be fallacious to cease supplying Western plants such as refineries, steel mills etc., with raw materials and thus put them out of operation only in order to promote industry in the Third World.

Instead — considering steadily growing consumption and demand — new production capacities should be built up in the raw materials producers' countries while at the same time continuing to make use of existing plants in the industrialised West.

But there is no reason why the additional production capacities required as a result of increased demand should not be erected in the raw materials producing countries.

A study carried out by the Federal Institute for Geology and Raw Materials indicates that such a development is already in process in the tin sector.

According to this study, 46 per cent of the new production capacities in this sector envisaged for the next few years will be erected in the Third World, although their share in the known raw materials resources is considerably lower than this figure.

Of course, assistance to the Third World cannot only consist of making our markets accessible, of transfer of technology and the promotion of vertical diversification, but must also include substantial monetary measures.

This will entail financial sacrifices lest it come to an explosive confrontation in the North-South Dialogue. Long-range cooperation between the First and Third World is clearly called for.

In other words, the present government assistance on the part of the OECD nations amounting to an average of 0.3 per cent of the GNP is obviously inadequate. The Pearson Report, which was completed as far back as September 1969 and of which Wilfried Guth, board spokesman of Deutsche Bank, is a co-author, recommended that government development aid be increased to 0.7 per cent of the GNP by 1975. Many industrialised nations, among them the Federal Republic of Germany, still have a long way to go before reaching this target.

*Walter Casper*

(Die Zeit, 11 March 1977)  
Herr Casper is a board member of *Monteagle*, AG in Frankfurt, one of West Germany's largest companies trading in raw materials.

— in this case the chairman of the Supervisory Council.

This preferred stock secures roughly 25 per cent of the vote to the Siemens family, which is enough to block any motion needing a three-quarter majority. But even without resorting to its preferred stock, the Siemens family, which is supported by the banks, can be sure of a majority at any time.

Incidentally, no use has as yet been made of the multiple vote, although the Siemens clan is delighted to have this facility.

When, following the oil crisis, there was a threat that the nouveau riche Arabs might buy up the best of German industry, Siemens did not have to resort to special defensive measures such as the introduction of a maximum voting right.

Siemens was fully aware of the fact that a company which is active on an international scale would be unwise to embark on changes which would discriminate against a specific group of foreigners.

*Kurt Wendt*  
(Die Zeit, 11 March 1977)

Imports, according to him, rose by 17 per cent last year, compared with an EEC average of 11.5 per cent. Above average were import increases from Great Britain (23.1 per cent), Belgium (21.2), Ireland (19) and Holland (18.8). Although the Federal Republic is a traditional producer of capital goods, its imports of such goods rose by 48 per cent between 1974 and 1976.

Herr Friderichs pointed out that Bonn would fully meet its international responsibility — especially within the framework of the EEC. He also pointed out that the Federal Republic had the greatest increase of imports in 1975 and 1976.

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But since the Federal states and municipalities will participate to a dispropor-

tionately low extent in infrastructure investments, overall government expen-

ditures are not likely to exceed DM 13,000 million.

*Wilhelm Hadler*  
(Die Welt, 16 March 1977)

## EEC doubts if Bonn has done enough to boost the economy

Bonn is having a hard time trying to convince its EEC partners that it has done enough to boost the economy.

After several hours of debate on the periphery of the EEC Ministerial Council, Finance Minister Hans Apel had to admit in Brussels that "we are still called upon internationally to do something." And his London opposite number, Denis Healey, said "our standpoints on this issue are not yet identical."

Nevertheless, the Nine decided not to exert political pressure on Bonn. Even Francois-Xavier Ortoli, who is responsible for the Community's financial and economic policy, adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

He restricted himself to asking whether Bonn was prepared in case it should fail to achieve its five per cent growth target this year. Moreover, Ortoli suggested that envisaged measures aimed at promoting investments in the construction sector be implemented earlier than this figure.

The Federal Government did everything in its power in Brussels to alleviate its partners' concern about its monetary stability policy.

This was evidenced by the large delegation Bonn sent to Brussels which, apart from Finance Minister Apel, also included Minister of Economic Affairs Hans Friderichs and the State Secretary, Otto Schleicht and Karl Otto Pöhl.

In a lengthy report, Friderichs presented numerous arguments in favour of Bonn's reluctance to loosen the reins on its growth policy.

Short-term measures to boost the economy, he said, are questionable because they are likely to activate the inflation spiral and to have a habit-forming effect on the economy where government stimuli are concerned.

But Herr Friderichs also pointed out that the Federal Government was prepared to administer additional booster shots should the economy fall behind target in the course of the year.

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Herr Apel pointed out to the narrow scope of budgetary measures in boosting the economy. Excessive demands on the budget, he said, would lead to increased interest rates, thus hampering investments.

According to Hans Apel, Bonn's investment programme, which extends over several years, is expected to amount to about 8,000 million deutschmarks. But since the Federal states and municipalities will participate to a dispropor-

tionately low extent in infrastructure investments, overall government expen-

ditures are not likely to exceed DM 13,000 million.

**■ URBAN LIVING**

## Fifty towns to take part in tests to make roads safer for pedestrians

Tests are to be carried out in fifty towns in North Rhine-Westphalia for ways of making drivers drive more carefully in built-up areas. The project was started as a result of the horrifically high number of road accidents involving children.

A decree issued by the Ministry of Transport in November last year cleared the way for an "experiment in urban road safety" for which 89 towns have now made 130 urban areas test areas.

The towns have proposed safety measures and these are to be tried out in the fifty selected towns over a period of two years. Expert advice for the project has been supplied by the HUK Association, an association of insurance firms. The government is investing five million deutschmarks in the project.

Two out of three pedestrians who are killed on the roads in this country are children or elderly people. That is, they are people who cannot yet, or are no longer able to obey road safety regulations properly.

Particularly children are all too often killed in housing areas when they run out into the street from behind a car or some other visual obstruction. In North Rhine-Westphalia almost fifty per cent of the children involved in accidents in town centres were under the age of five.

The experiment in the fifty towns that have been chosen are designed to "quieten" traffic in housing areas and streets in the town centre which are lined with private flats and houses.

A similar experiment has already been carried out with great success in the Netherlands. Although the pedestrian shopping centres in the Federal Republic were highly praised by road safety experts as an attempt to solve traffic and road safety problems at the beginning of this decade all eyes are now turned towards the "Delft" experiment in Holland.

Last August a royal decree was issued which altered the highway code. In housing areas pedestrians are permitted to use the whole breadth of certain appropriately signposted streets. Children are permitted to play on these streets and drivers may not drive faster than walking pace. They must continually reckon with pedestrians who may cross their path, particularly children. The same applies to all sorts of objects which may be in



the middle of the road, including uneven road surfaces.

There are no no-through roads in Delft but large sections of the town centre have been made the domain of the pedestrian to all intents and purposes.

Drivers in these streets have to accustom themselves to the ruling that pedestrians have right of way. Fairly inexpensively, streets were filled with flower beds, trees and posts which oblige drivers to zig-zag at a very modest pace even when there are few pedestrians about.

Now that the kerbs have been removed and pavements levelled out to the road, the streets give the impression of being much wider. In fact, of course, with all the "objects", human and otherwise, they are considerably narrower and slower now for drivers. In places where they are apt to forget themselves or lose patience, bumps and hills have been built into the road.

By the end of last year 35 other Dutch towns and cities were following the Delft example. And ordinary citizens

were volunteering to help apple-pie their streets. The whole venture seemed for more like a neighbourhood campaign than any administrative measure.

According to the HUK association the test areas chosen for the North Rhine-Westphalian experiment can be divided into six main types of district, none of which is larger than one square kilometre.

Three types of district are of especial importance. The first consists of housing sectors in the centre of towns where there is a maze of streets. In such areas there are usually a great many shops and businesses of various kinds.

The second consists of housing areas further away from the centre of town where there are rather wide streets.

The third consists of so-called "satellites", that is, housing areas that have been built up on the outskirts of towns with newly made streets. Children are not involved in accidents quite so often in these areas, but accidents there tend to upset people who have deliberately moved out of the busiest part of towns even more.

None of the streets in these test areas usually has much traffic, but the areas are flanked by busy streets. Traffic will be permitted on all these roads, and parking will not generally be prohibited.

Experts are hoping that the experi-

ment will stop drivers taking high-speed short-cuts through housing areas.

Drivers in these streets will be forced to obey the thirty kilometre per hour road signs by obstacles in the road and — more importantly — at the beginning of the road. There there will most probably be kerb stones across the road to warn drivers, as well as signs.

In narrow streets parking spaces will be made on alternate sides down the length of the road, which will force drivers to do a slow-motion slalom. In contrast to the Dutch experiment, as many parking spaces are to be made available as possible.

Surveys are to be carried out so as to supply information on how the flow of traffic is affected, whether noise decreases, what people think about the experiment before and after and how it works out with children playing in the street — in short, whether towns are safer places for people to live in.

People have long been aware that they cannot persuade drivers to drive within a 30 km speed limit just by putting up signs. Experiments have been made both here and abroad with "thresholds" in the middle of the road, but these have proved unsuccessful — not least because their success varied with different types of car. What is more they caused noise and exhaust fumes.

The first attempts at copying the Dutch example can already be seen. A street in a town near Munich has been painted with "obstacles". And one street in Bonn has been fitted out with various objects across its width and length, leaving just enough space for cars to pass slowly.

*Key L. Ulrich*  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 11 March 1977)

**M**ore than five hundred Social Democratic municipal and State Government politicians from all over the country met recently in Frankfurt to discuss why so many people are leaving towns and cities in this country and what can be done to stop this trend.

Hans Koschnick, president of the Federal Convention of Municipal Authorities, and mayor of Bremen, announced some startling figures at the conference. The population in Nuremberg has dropped below 500,000 for the first time ever, and the population in Trier, Fürth and Wilhelmshaven is threatening to sink below the hundred thousand mark.

Hesse premier Holger Börner offered one explanation for this, namely that young families are being pushed out of city centres by new streets, factories and office blocks. Where they move out foreign workers and their families move in as the new lower class.

### 'Shrinking cities' problem discussed at conference

As a result the average age of people living in cities is increasing, entire quarters are being taken over by foreigners and the general social level is falling rapidly.

Furthermore cities no longer have the wealth they once had because people with high incomes paying correspondingly high sums in tax are also tending to move out of the cities.

But a town's expenditure does not necessarily decrease when its population decreases. On the contrary transport and road maintenance costs rise because of the increase in commuter traffic. And

the amount spent on social projects in the community also increases as socially underprivileged groups build up.

These problems have already become so pronounced that politicians and population experts are starting to divide towns into four main types.

The first type consists of "exodus" areas in more out-of-the-way parts of the country where there is little industry and lack of social and cultural infrastructure makes living there less attractive.

The second type of area suffers from similar problems. These are more urbanised areas where industry is not flourishing and there are growing numbers of unemployed. Typical towns of such areas are Herne, Oberhausen and Dortmund.

In contrast to these areas, the areas people move to, in the third category, attractively combine a thriving industry,

*Continued on page 13*

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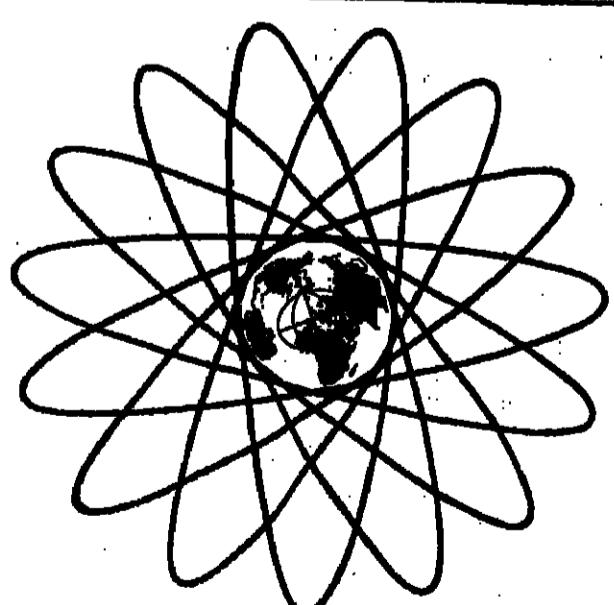
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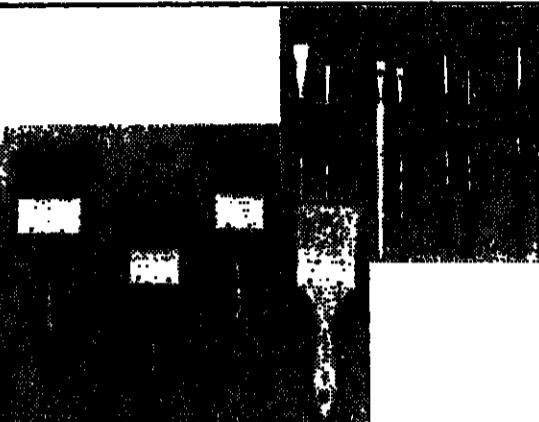
*Key L. Ulrich*  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
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## ■ PUBLISHING

## New Stuttgart newspaper plant is an electronic 'word factory'

A huge glass and concrete building in Stuttgart could well be termed Johann Gutenberg's gravestone. The building houses the Druck- und Verlagszentrum Stuttgart (Printing and Publishing Centre Stuttgart). The 100 million deutschmark plant is a fully automated "word factory", electronically producing magazines and catalogues.

Stuttgart's new "word factory" is a mammoth concern. Not only does it produce various advertising gazettes with a circulation of 50,000, but it also produces the *Illustrierte Woche-Zeitung*, with a circulation of more than one million and constantly rising, as well as the dailies *Stuttgarter Zeitung* and *Stuttgarter Nachrichten*, with a combined circulation of 250,000 copies, the *Stuttgarter Wochenblatt* with 320,000 copies and the *Stuttgarter Amtsblatt* with a circulation of 50,000.

Is the new Stuttgart plant with its printing shops and editorial offices indicative of the future of printed media in the Federal Republic?

Does it provide an indication of the consequences which the electronic revolution will have not only on the media, but also on the day-to-day work of printers and the journalists who now sit at computer screens, working with machines rather than with the editorial pencil?

The publishers' objective is to produce their publications quickly, cleanly and cheaply. And it is they who, as they have done since time immemorial, decide how their publications are to be made. Thus their staff — printers, typesetters and editors — found themselves confronted with new and as yet untried production methods.

The editors — writers, thinkers and newspaper makers — found themselves removed from their musty old offices in Stuttgart's old town to a modern skyscraper, and there they now sit in uncustomised glass-fronted offices with small partitions separating each desk.

Their editorial work is now done on the TV screens of computer terminals, and it is through a computer that they feed instructions to the automatic typesetting machines.

Once the computer's storage capacity has been enlarged accordingly, agency reports, too, will arrive via computer and will be shown on the screens.

But how well or how badly this agency material is presented to the readers will depend on the editors' ability to adapt to this sterile method of journalism.

Those who have always been accustomed to writing by hand or dictating their reports will find it hard to get used to editing electronically. As a result they tend to let manuscripts pass without corrections.

At the opposite end are those editors who have a natural penchant for toys. Sitting at the keyboard of their computer, they will derive pleasure from such electronic editorial games.

Their adaptability to the electronic age in editorial offices will create a new type of journalism: the "electronic" newspaperman — an editor with technical

aptitude who will think nothing of usurping, on top of his own job, also the typesetting job, thus creating redundancies in the newspaper business. He will take the step from newspaperman to new manufacturer.

Richard Gaul, an editor of *Stuttgarter Zeitung* and one of the small group of self-critical newspapermen in that setup, delved into the risks and opportunities inherent in the new system which he helped to build up.

Speaking on television, Herr Gaul said: "The advantages of the new system lie in the fact that at some point the newspapers will reach the newsstands much faster and will therefore be able to compete with radio and television."

"But there are also risks, one of them being the additional stress imposed on editors and the fact that the new method of making a newspaper requires considerable physical dexterity and accuracy."

"The other risk is that, once the agencies feed their material directly into the computer, there'll be the danger that the text will be printed unedited and that papers will find it easier to use agency material than to rely on their correspondents."

The technical part of the plant consists of a battery of some 40 data stations arranged in rows of three in the printing centre. There, unskilled women teletypes and hastily-trained typists (including an occasional typesetter) process every word that is to go to print.

This includes editorials and advertising reports and news as well as notices. No specialised knowledge is required for this job.

Line-width and the splitting of words is in the hands of computers. Only the proof readers — also working on the screens of computer terminals — must be skilled.

There is a considerable wage differ-

### Vorwärts

ence between the former skilled workers and the hastily-trained women. The management of the publishing house is trying to level off these differences by using unskilled staff in their data banks.

As the system becomes perfected there will no longer be any need for independent work and decision. This will make it possible to reduce wages to the legally permissible minimum.

This is an important area for the Printers' Union in which to take action. The same applies with regard to working conditions.

It would be minimising the problem if one were to argue that working conditions have improved due to the elimination of noise by typewriters and teleprinters.

While the stress of noise might have been removed, additional stress is imposed by the monotony of the work and by the necessity to concentrate on the flickering screen. A study of the problem has been commissioned by the Federal Ministry of Labour and is now being prepared.

In any event, working conditions at the Stuttgart printing centre have not improved. The work load and the rhythm of work for the former teletype operators have become more stringent. The text processing department works eight-hour with two brief tea breaks and the mandatory lunch break.

In the Stuttgart production plant, typesetting automats have replaced manual methods. The pages of newspapers are put together on the basis of data provided by the editorial office and calculated by the computer.

The strips of paper are then pasted together by so-called digest machines. But even this will become redundant shortly when the completed page will come out of an automaton and go straight to the printers.

Stuttgart is the acme of West Germany's newspaper industry — all the way from the editorial office to distribution. Though still an exception in this country, the Stuttgart plant has a model character.

The future of the printed medium will be determined by the electronic assembly line, in other words by computer-controlled data banks and typesetting automats. This development took place some time ago in the United States as the publishers' answer to rising wage costs.

This innovation is a challenge to the Printers' Union as it is to the solidarity of newspaper editors and their professional associations.

### Redundancy danger

There are still many who believe that the electronic revolution will be restricted to the production sector. And the fact that many editors have uncritically accepted their electronic jobs without heed for the redundancies they must create among the printing staff index that they do not realise that they, too, might one day become redundant as a result of the computer.

This is the mentality of a soldier who hopes that the bullet will hit the next man, but not him.

It would be ludicrous to believe that the encroachment of electronics would "impart new and decisive impulses to the editors in winning their struggle for survival."

Such a victory would not only be fought for competitiveness and jobs, but above all for the preservation of diversified information. This variety of information would of necessity come to harm if the basis of the publishers' decision were merely the speed with which the product can be delivered to the reader.

*Bernd C. Hesselein*  
(Vorwärts, 10 March 1977)

The production of such posters is a borderline case between a trade and art. Only in exceptional cases did any of the poster painters hail from art academies because trained artists would never have been able to cope with the stress of the trade.

As a result, most of the painters were trained on the job. And yet they secretly considered themselves unrecognised artists and identified themselves more with their product than the average tradesman.

With its terse signals, the poster informed the public of what it had to expect of a particular film: a woman with

## ■ FILM AND TV

## Cinema posters of yesterday on show



And indeed there were cut and out specialists among them. The chief painter, for instance, was responsible only for the heads of the actors while his assistants painted the bodies and the background, and these in turn were assisted by the lettering experts. Frequently all these men had to work simultaneously on one poster due to pressure of time. They virtually never knew — except for a very brief synopsis — what the film they had to depict pictorially was all about.

The posters originate from the vast stock of the now defunct Buchholz Company, Weilmünster in the Taunus mountain range — at one time this country's leading company in this field.

The posters were discovered by a group of Kassel design students which also wrote the — unfortunately rather meagre — catalogue comments for the exhibition.

In 1954, the company's heyday, the Buchholz outfit employed a staff of 34, supplying 800 cinemas (mostly in suburban areas and in the country) with 7,000 rented posters per month.

With its rental fees of between six and fifteen deutschmarks, the company achieved an average monthly turnover of DM70,000.

In other words, the posters' function was concerned with the promotion of merchandise in the entertainment sector which is today largely supplanted by television. This provides an added indication as to why poster painting is a defunct craft today.

The posters emphasised only the star performer, entirely ignoring the director who plays a decisive role in the artistically demanding film. The exhibition clearly demonstrates the social role of the cinema at that time.

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Some of the posters on display  
(Photo: Wilhelm Haensch)

### Future bleak for film cartoonists

This country's film cartoon animators are miffed. Says one of them: "It's incredible how we are being taken for a ride." He is one of West Germany's 20 makers of film cartoons who are struggling for survival.

Curt Linda's Munich studio (Linda-Film) has been in existence 1962. Herr Linda, who made the popular cartoon series *Geschichten aus der Geschichte* (Stories from History) for ZDF, Channel Two on this country's TV, is the only animator who can today afford to produce films of high artistic quality. The other animators were forced to work for advertising or to set up business abroad where, as Herr Linda put it, "they met with more recognition and encountered no difficulties."

Herr Linda mentioned four points which make it difficult for him and his colleagues to work in the Federal Republic:

- Most TV networks labour under the prejudice that animated cartoons can be produced cheaper abroad. Says Herr Linda: "How can they say such a thing when they never even asked us to submit offers?"

- Lack of interest, thoughtlessness and an obsession with everything foreign among our TV networks. Says Linda: "Of the few orders we receive most come from ZDF."

- Communication with the networks is virtually non-existent.

- The companies which make purchases on behalf of the TV networks impose such low prices and such bad terms to make them unacceptable. As Herr Linda put it, "We have to forgo all rights if we are to be commissioned at all."

Curt Linda who, in 1969, made the first full-length animated cartoon in this country, entitled *Die Konferenz der Tiere* (Animals' Conference), has had plenty of experience with the practices of West German TV networks in their dealings with this country's animators.

Four years ago he made for ZDF the flaming red bus for the children's series *Kiki-Kla-Klawitter*. He was supposed to have produced 13 episodes.

But because he was unable, within the two-month period available to him, to produce that many episodes (every minute of broadcasting time consists of 1,500 individual pictures) the order was cancelled and given to an American company which was also unable to deliver on time.

In the end, ZDF had to buy ready-made films for its *Kiki-Kla-Klawitter* series and blend in the red bus. Curt Linda, however, had — according to the terms of his contract — forgone all rights concerning his bus with the pilot episode.

Says Herr Linda: "My successful bus can meanwhile be found printed on T-shirts and ashtrays without my getting a single penny for it."

Commissioned by the Bavarian TV network, Linda in 1973 made the film *Die Maus auf dem Mars* (The Mouse on Mars). This was shown at the Milan Film Fair, and five European countries were enthusiastic about Linda's Mouse that they decided to extend the series to 26 episodes.

*Telepool GmbH*, Munich, was to be responsible for the co-production. This is a buying company operating on behalf of the Bavarian TV network. But negotia-

...Continued on page 16

Few TV series have had such widespread success and have been so deeply gone into by experts and critics as *Sesame Street*.

The series was originally conceived in the United States as a teaching aid for underprivileged children and was subsequently amended to a programme for pre-school children from all social strata. The series has been so successful that many nations of the world have taken it over in their own national adaptations.

This country is no exception, and the *Sesame Street* characters are thoroughly familiar to our children.

Like the series itself, discussion about its effect and ways of improving it continues.

The "International Central Institute for Youth and Educational Television", headed by Professor Hertha Sturm, Munich, has now attempted to take stock and has presented a collection of reviews and reports.

A number of these papers deal with the origins of the series, research results in connection with it and the conse-

quences for the popular and lasting appeal of the series and the lessons to be drawn from this.

He points out that there can be no doubt that children of pre-school age receive systematic and unproblematic help through *Sesame Street*.

According to him, it can be said with certainty that a purpose-oriented TV programme promotes the intellectual ability of children more than their normal environment.

But he also points out that parents must take an active part in furthering this learning process and that they must do so increasingly as this process becomes more complicated. As a result, children from a better social environment have an advantage there, too.

This meritorious compendium is augmented by an extensive bibliography devoted primarily to research literature on *Sesame Street* and to the series' adoption in various countries.

*Brigitte Beer*:  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 March 1977)

### Documentary on

## TV's popular *Sesame Street*

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**HEALTH**

## Keeping busy means staying young longer, say neurologists at Berlin conference

**W**omen stay young until quite late in life. They always have plenty to do at home. The same goes for men with hobbies which keep them active," said neuropathologist Professor Cervos-Navorro at the end of a lecture on recent research into the ageing process of the human brain. He was speaking at a conference of the Berlin Society for Psychiatry and Neurology.

A representative study carried out in Göttingen recently came up with new evidence to support the fact that old age need not necessarily be accompanied by ill-health.

Almost half the interviewees, all of whom were over seventy, were in good or even very good health. About a third showed no signs whatever of psychological disturbance and a further forty per cent had only mild psychological complaints such as forgetfulness.

Many "signs of old age" are in fact only symptoms of illness and are often curable. In treating elderly patients, doctors have to take into account not only physical and mental but also social factors, said Professor Siegfried Kunowski, who organised the conference.

He said that gerontological research cannot afford to limit its studies to natural sciences and medicine. It is also necessary to devote some considerable attention to the Arts and social sciences.

Unfortunately too many elderly people are given inadequate or even wrong treatment when doctors are not helped by their patient's relatives and by social services.

Past studies show that the el-

derly and even doctors and hospital staff often have a general, negative attitude towards old people and their ailments. This has resulted in a wide-spread feeling of resignation as regards illness – particularly mental illness – in old age which often hinders successful treatment.

These patients were often given prescription after prescription without being given exact written instructions as to how, when and to what purpose the prescribed drugs and medicines were to be taken. Not a few of them had not the faintest notion what they should do with the medicines they had been prescribed.

What is more, as many as 45 per cent of them had been given medicines which have no proven effect and are therefore rejected by geriatricians. One patient had been given as many as seven such prescriptions at one time.

Primarily those who were never treated were those who were not only physically, but also mentally, ailing. These were obviously not in a fit state to do anything to help themselves by calling a doctor.

Many old people simply resign themselves to putting up with their ill-

nesses. On average interviewees admitted to having 1.3 ailments. However a closer examination showed that they were suffering from about four separate illnesses.

Dr Haring particularly stressed that such patients should be physically examined before being given drugs for treatment of the mind which could suppress symptoms of other illness.

Outpatients' clinics abroad have had considerable success with group therapy of various sorts. This proved similarly successful in Hamburg.

At first the thirty patients the clinic can treat were all full admissions, but recently doctors have been referring elderly people to the clinic for psychiatric treatment as outpatients in the hope of avoiding the necessity of full admission elsewhere.

And the layman could do little but look around the sub-departments of the fair such as the school books section.

Feelings of frustration were running particularly high at this year's exhibition. The money that was there in past years is gone and with it the imposing signs of progress and reform.

Furthermore people are becoming more and more sceptical about extensive use of electrical and electronic apparatus in the classroom. There is a strong feeling that children should be learning more directly from their teachers than from screens and tapes.

The main emphasis is on solving patients' problems with them rather than for them. The clinic works as closely as possible with patients' family, GP and social background generally.

In quite a few so-called hopeless cases such treatment has made full admission to hospital or an old people's home unnecessary.

Patients who are not admitted to hospital should be treated primarily by

Continued on page 13

Dr Claus Haring that mentally disturbed patients should be constantly examined and observed for signs of physical illness.

Dr Haring particularly stressed that such patients should be physically examined before being given drugs for treatment of the mind which could suppress symptoms of other illness.

Outpatients' clinics abroad have had considerable success with group therapy of various sorts. This proved similarly successful in Hamburg.

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**EDUCATION**

## Mass of teaching aids at didacta education fair

**T**he didacta European educational materials fair which took place in Hanover at the beginning of March proved to be a fair for experts only. And even they were somewhat bewildered by the confusing profusion of every sort of teaching and learning aid under the sun that was on display there.

And the layman could do little but look around the sub-departments of the fair such as the school books section.

At first glance through the fair was at once dazzling, confusing and mildly depressing for visitors.

Almost half the member of the Teaching Aids Association suffered losses in turnover of fifteen exhibition groups – all the latest language laboratories and teaching equipment, teaching books and programmes, teaching aids for use in special school for backward children, kindergartens, primary schools, pre-vocational training and school management.

Nevertheless visitors came away somewhat resigned. After all, in times like these what innovations can be expected?

At any rate technical innovations were no longer the striking centre point of the fair. The didacta organisers, the Federal Teaching Aids Association, as well as the exhibitors directed their efforts more towards limiting their exhibits to the realms of the possible for the average school without absolutely discarding all the reform ideas of the past few years.

In 1975 the education industry's turnover stagnated around the 1,300 million deutschmarks level. That means that two per cent of all the money invested in education went into teaching aids.

Visitors to the fair had ample opportunity to enter into discussions on education themselves at the Rudolf Steiner Schools stand, for instance.

It was in discussions that took place there that it became obvious that a great many people were less interested in the fair itself as the opportunity to talk to others about the present education crisis and ways in which it could be dealt with.

Ursula Rode  
Continued on page 13

**W**hether children will learn more in school or not depends on the teacher and his classroom requirements, so it was no surprise that the special exhibitions and shows were well attended from the first day onwards.

The fair included twelve conferences and four special exhibitions, including the Unesco forum "School and the Third World", a conference on teaching methods for handicapped or backward children and some conferences on adult education.

The Frankfurt Institute for Educational Media organised a forum where experts from schools and universities, education politicians and authors delivered lectures on various aspects of the education system.

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Ursula Rode  
Continued on page 13

Association is clear enough. It must drop the all-absorbing idea of the technical possibilities in teaching and learning and concentrate more on the social aspect of learning.

Teachers are finally being valued well above machines again, with the trend towards the "personal touch" growing stronger.

Significantly the Association awarded its 15,000 deutschmark Pestalozzi prize to the Munich paediatrician Theodor Hellbrügge for his work in teaching normal and handicapped children together in one school.

The fair had little to offer the individual teacher and his classroom requirements, so it was no surprise that the special exhibitions and shows were well attended from the first day onwards.

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Ursula Rode  
Continued on page 13

**'Shrinking cities'**

Continued from page 8

agriculture and pleasant rural surroundings within easy reach.

Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich are typical of the fourth type of area. There are many insurance firms, banks, department stores and so on and large numbers of people are employed there who do not necessarily live in the city itself. In these cities the number of jobs continues to rise, despite the fact that population statistics are falling steadily.

As Herr Koschnick pointed out, "If the commuter express trains operate up to twenty kilometres outside Munich, it is by no means impossible for commuters to live comfortably in the country outside the city, even at a distance of thirty kilometres or so."

According to an Ennid survey 74 per cent of the population would like to have a house in the country. Leader of the SPD in Munich Adolf Heeckel said, however, that although the population in the rural areas outside Munich was growing rapidly the number of people living in the city itself was also rising.

Neither Rudi Arnolt, mayor of Frankfurt, Holger Börner, Hans Koschnick nor any of the other politicians at the conference was able to propose a way of discouraging people from leaving towns and cities. However, they agreed unanimously that existing houses should be modernised before new ones were built.

But mayor of Cologne John van Nes Ziegler cast a doubt on hopes that renovating and modernising areas of a town alone can dissuade people from leaving it. He said that when this was tried in Cologne and Duisburg population statistics continued to fall.

Gerhard Knecht  
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(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 12 March 1977)

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(Der Tagesspiegel, 10 March 1977)

**F**ew people are aware that working their GP's, said Dr Eike Hinze from Berlin. Sometimes, however, an outpatients' clinic has to take over this work, particularly where stimulation through group therapy is required.

Hamburg was the first state to bring in this special "holiday", with a ruling which came into force on 1 April 1974.

Earlier that year Social Democrat MP Manfred Lohmann said in Hamburg, "Educational vacation for political and vocational training purposes is intended to help working people fulfill their duties as citizens of the Federal Republic in the field of politics, whether from the economic, social, cultural or vocational standpoint."

Dr Hinze added that it is important to maintain and build up contact with patients' neighbours, friends and family so that they are not suddenly left stranded after their treatment.

The idea was by no means new in Hamburg. It had been on the cards ever since the first SPD/FDP government declaration in 1969 which put it forward as a plan for the future.

But once there, their social situation is often hardly better. In large psychiatric hospitals the passive monotony of life often worsens patients' state of mental health.

The Herr Chancellor, Willy Brandt, was able to refer to the International Conference of Labour which had been held four years previously and which passed a resolution to the effect that paid educational leave was to be introduced in all member states.

Professor Wolfram Keup, director of the Karl Bonhoeffer hospital in Berlin pointed out that in theory such large hospitals ought to be better able to carry on such group therapy than smaller places where psychiatric treatment consisted in administering drugs in many cases. But the money this requires is simply not available.

About half the long-term patients in hospitals should not be there at all, according to Dr Klaus Lieberz of the Bonhoeffer hospital. If they were given adequate out-patient treatment they could stay at home. Rosmarie Stein

(Der Tagesspiegel, 10 March 1977)

**Five States now****offer workers****educational leave**

But even the Acts passed in these five states differ quite considerably from each other. In Lower Saxony, Bremen and Hamburg all employed people are entitled to educational leave.

In Hesse and Berlin on the other hand employed people, students and trainees are entitled to such holiday only up to the age of twenty-five. And in Lower Saxony applicants for educational vacation must have been employed by their firm for at least six months.

The length of leave differs, too. Lower Saxony, Hamburg and Bremen allow ten days every two years. Berlin allows ten days per annum, and Hesse at least five days per annum.

But in all five states such holiday is given only for "political, vocational and general further education".

This sounds almost unlimited in scope, but in fact many courses for which people would like to obtain vacation are turned down by the authorities as unsuitable.

Each of the five states has a list of the institutes and establishments which may be applied for. In Hamburg there were about 360 on the list in 1976, in Bremen 190, Lower Saxony 150 and in Berlin 110.

Possible fields of study cover everything from public speaking to business studies, data processing courses to social studies, and language courses. And language courses can be taken in Moscow, Peter Brinkmann

New York and various places in England.

Anyone who is granted educational leave receives his normal salary for the time he is away from work and the courses he takes are also free of charge.

The only snag is that employees have to pay travelling and living costs themselves – which may be a bit expensive for those who want to go to the States.

But the important thing is no one need worry about jeopardising his chances at work by taking educational vacation.

Fear of this may be one reason why so few people have taken advantage of the chance they are being offered. By the end of 1975 only nine thousand people had taken educational leave in Berlin, 42,000 in Hamburg, 6,400 in Hesse, ten thousand in Lower Saxony and three thousand in Bremen. Altogether this amounts to only one per cent of those eligible.

So as yet employers' fears that the financial burden such legislation would impose on them have not been borne out. But this can still change.

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**LAW**

## West Germany gets tougher over pleas for political asylum



**T**he Federal Republic must not allow itself to become an asylum for all the political cast-offs of the eastern world" is the plaintive cry that has been heard from Bavaria for some time.

It also claims that the Federal Republic has increased its intake of political refugees far more than any other country in recent years.

The statistics tell another tale, however. Switzerland and France take in 85 per cent of those seeking asylum there. Denmark takes in 59 per cent, Belgium 57 per cent and the Netherlands 56 per cent.

The Federal Republic, however, lets in only forty per cent of political refugees seeking asylum within its borders. Only Britain, Italy and Austria let in fewer.

Despite this the Federal Ministry of the Interior, working in cooperation with state Ministries of the Interior, has been preparing the way for even tighter restrictions, which, in effect, are in total opposition to provisions laid down in Basic Law, this country's constitution.

The law came into effect in 1949. Many of the MPs at that time still had vivid memories of what it is like to be a refugee, and how escaping to other countries from Nazi Germany saved their lives.

The thought of this was enough to persuade them that the right of asylum should be included in Basic Law. At that time it was laid down that no one seeking political asylum may be turned away at the border.

But his is exactly what will be happening from now on.

Up to now foreigners seeking politi-

**F**ew of this country's fifteen- to nineteen-year olds relish the thought of having to work a great deal during their careers according to a survey carried out by the Marplan research institute in Offenbach for the McCann advertising agency last year.

The survey, which was a repeat of a similar study carried out in 1966, set out to find out what this country's 9.77 million youngsters think and hope about their personal future. Altogether 1,140 girls and boys were interviewed.

The questionnaire they filled in covered sixteen points concerning their future work ranging from "my ideal job" to "no definite plans".

Only nine per cent of the country's fifteen- to nineteen-year old boys said they wanted to work "lot". Fifteen per cent intended to work "as little as possible". For girls of the same age the corresponding figures were eight and thirteen per cent.

All the same, 68 per cent of the boys and 57 per cent of the girls had a specific "satisfying career" in mind.

The boys thought the next most important things after a job were to have a car (59 per cent), to be married (51 per cent), to have a good income (50 per cent) and to have a house of their own (46 per cent).

Sixty-six per cent of the girls had their sights set on marrying, but fifty-seven

being able to stay in the Federal Republic.

Ninety per cent of the people who have been granted asylum so far come from East bloc countries.

Between 1953 and 1972 the number of people asking for asylum fluctuated between 2,000 and 5,000 — not counting refugees from Czechoslovakia and the 14,000 Hungarians (October uprising 1956).

More than nine thousand pleas for political asylum have been registered since 1974. The number of refugees from the East bloc has remained fairly constant at 2,500. Now many more Palestinians, Chileans, Ethiopians and Pakistanis are asking for asylum.

Whether a person is granted asylum or not is decided in his absence in two out of three cases. If refused asylum he may appeal to six courts of justice, including the Federal Constitutional Court. Although fairly many people take advantage of their right of appeal not many meet with success.

However, once granted asylum, refugees find that they are given social standing and rights equalled by no other country.

The new stipulations have been agreed upon by the Minister of the Interior so secretly that protests from the Federal Trades Unions Association, the Church, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva and Amnesty International have come too late.

State Ministers of Justice and Social Affairs allegedly knew nothing of the plans before they became public knowledge.

The Federal Republic is playing a double game here. It has been paying large sums to UN subsidiary bodies. And at the conference on political asylum in Geneva the Federal Republic forcefully put forward its view that no one asking for political asylum should be sent back to the country he has fled by all parties in the Bundestag in 1965.

Only Baden-Württemberg has been practising this in the case of Jordanian and Pakistani refugees since it issued decrees to this effect in 1975 and 1976.

Refugees from the East bloc have a good chance of not being refused asylum, as have refugees from Chile and South Vietnam.

Yet the new regulations in no way reflect the liberal views this country so strongly upheld at the international conference.

*Ernst Klee*

(Die Zeit, 4 March 1977)

## A good job, marriage and a car is what most teenagers want

per cent also felt a satisfying occupation was important. Unlike boys, girls ranked "a nice home" before a car (49 and 43 per cent), but only 41 per cent of the girls wanted to actually own a house.

A comparative survey among twenty- to 29-year olds indicates that the youngsters' views of the future are by no means wide of the mark.

A third of the men in the twenty to 29 year age group had a car by the time they were twenty. By the time they were twenty-three, 21 per cent of the men and 77 per cent of the women had their own households. And 46 per cent of the men and 70 per cent of the women were married by the age of 25.

The amount of freedom adolescents have today bears no comparison to the amount they had in 1966.

At that time only two per cent of fifteen- to nineteen-year old boys were permitted to come home at night as late as they wished. Only half this number of girls were allowed this freedom.

By 1976, forty-two per cent of the girls and 48 per cent of the boys in this

age group could come and go at home exactly when they please.

Things are apparently looking up for women's equality, too. In 1966 forty per cent of the youngsters interviewed thought that a woman's place is in the home. Last year only 27 per cent were prepared to say this.

The most important political and social issues today, according to the interviewees, are anti-pollution measures (boys 66 per cent, girls 64 per cent), anti-terrorist measures (58 and 57 per cent), education reform (50 and 51 per cent) more co-determination, (23 and 24 per cent), Ostpolitik (21 and 20 per cent) cutbacks on development aid (eleven and ten per cent) and nationalisation of banks and large industrial concerns (seven and six per cent).

The Münster psychologists are improving on this treatment method. They are free of their earlier phobias. At least ninety per cent of those who completed the course say that after some time, their phobias are only half as severe as formerly, if not fully cured.

*Hermann M. Steinert*

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 9 March 1977)

## Münster psychologists teach people how to overcome phobias

**Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger**

**PHOBIA**

**PHOB**